

FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT

WEAVER, of the Buckeye State, is without doubt one of the cleverest fellows on the river. We heard a lady remark, a few days since, that he was the most gentlemanly and obliging clerk she has ever met on the western waters. "Nuff odd."

That prince of clever fellows, KERN, of the Cincinnati, is as regular as the U. S. Mail in his favors. Always ahead of the times. We owe him a thousand thanks.

The vote on the New Constitution will be taken on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

Candidates will take notice that under the primary election system, they must have their names announced in the public prints by the last of July.

The political waters, during the past week have been slightly agitated, in view of the Fall election. We hear of several of our citizens favorably spoken of in connection with various offices. In due time they will be publicly announced. We like to see these matters agitated in time, as the people have a better opportunity to select good men.

Opposition to the New Constitution is daily becoming stronger. The vote against it will be much heavier than has been generally anticipated.

IMPROVING.—The Grand Jury at the present term of the Court found only three bills of indictment—being in session but a few hours. The morals of Meigs county are improving very fast—at which we are much rejoiced.

TICKETS.—The friends of the New and old Constitutions can have their tickets printed at this office on the best terms. Send in your orders soon.

One man was sentenced during the present term of the Court to ten days imprisonment in the county jail, for whipping his wife. An evidence of the advance of civilization.

The people of Washington county, have voted a subscription of \$100,000 to the Cincinnati and Belpre railroad. The majority for subscription was 909. Of this 839 was given by Marietta township.

The election in New York to supply the places of the twelve locofoco Senators who resigned and broke up the Legislature, has resulted in the choice of seven Whigs.

At the late election in Massachusetts to fill congressional vacancies, Thompson and Goodrich Whigs, and Rantoul, locofoco Abolitionists were elected.

We heard of a case the other day, which betrayed an anxious patriotism and a profundity of knowledge which it would be well for the voters of Ohio to consider at the present juncture of matters constitutional: A fellow was delivering himself on the subject of constitutions, and after an effort of some length wound up with the startling disclosure, that "the old constitution was done away with by the convention, and that the New would be voted down, with the exception of the License provision—and with a countenance expressive of intense solicitude he exclaimed—"and that will be all the constitution we will have!" We left.

Short dresses, coming down to the knees, and wide Turkish trousers, gathered in a band at the ankle, are rapidly coming into fashion among the ladies of both Eastern and Western cities. The papers everywhere speak of the dress as exceedingly neat, pretty, and convenient. Who in Pomerory will first set the example of discarding the long street sweeping skirts, which have so long disfigured our fair countrywomen. We go for the new style, with both hands up.

THE BASIS QUESTION IN VIRGINIA.—The Constitutional Convention of Virginia, after passing through a series of protracted excitement adopted in Committee of the Whole, by eight majority, the following basis of representation: 1. The House of Delegates to be composed of one hundred and fifty members, to be chosen biennially, 82 members to be chosen by the counties, cities, towns, lying West of the Blue Ridge, and sixty-eight by counties lying East of the Blue Ridge. 2. The Senate to consist of fifty members, the counties East of the Blue Ridge to choose thirty, and the counties West to choose twenty. 3. A new apportionment is provided for in 1862, and if the General Assembly shall not agree on the principle of Representation on which such apportionment shall be made, then the Governor is to submit the question of a pure white basis, or of a mixed basis to the qualified voters to decide. The arrangement is a compromise, and received the support of the West, and several votes from the East.

DAN RICE.—The World's renowned Jester will be here with his circus on the 18th inst. Dan says it is no "one-horse circus" this time. All that the People of Pomerory want to know is, that DAN is on hand, to fill the canvases to overflowing.

Hon. James Buchanan is said by several of the Virginia Democratic papers, to be the choice of the Democrats of that State, and to a great extent in North Carolina, for the next Presidency. Democratic papers in other Southern States, also seem to favor him.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE.

We learn from the New York papers that this protracted and interesting trial was brought to a close on Thursday the 29th ult., and is now to be decided by the Judges. It has occupied the attention of the court for nearly two weeks, and has given occasion for some of the ablest forensic displays that have taken place in this city for a long while. Judge Nelson remarked, at the close of Mr. Johnson's final address, that the court would not be able to render a decision for some time, and that he hoped, meanwhile, that the suggestions of counsel, on both sides, would be adopted, and the affair brought to an amicable compromise and agreement. It is the impression, after a pretty attentive hearing of the argument on both sides, that the strict law of the case is on the side of the church North, but that equity and fair dealing would perhaps require that some portion of the property in dispute should be given to the Southern claimants. It is hinted that the recommendation of the court may be adopted, but we do not know upon what authority.

Posterity will regard Daniel Webster, not only as the greatest intellect of his country and day, but they will speak of his services, as the Rev. Dr. Tyng speaks in the following extract. "During the past year, there was one man who had been most thoroughly abused; a man whom the speaker had been taught to look up to and revere from his childhood, as the personification of everything great, good and intellectual, and he would say with Mr. Everett, that never since the declaration of Independence have the American people been more honestly, more disinterestedly served than they have been by the immortal Webster."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—MRS. WHITE'S CHILD.—The Fort Smith Herald, of the 16th ult., contains a letter from the Chickasaw Nation, which notices the return of a party of Shawnees from a trading expedition among the Camanches. They report the Indians very poor and that the severe weather had killed many of their horses. They deny being at war with the Texans, and say that it is the Apaches who have committed the depredations on the frontier. They saw among the Camanches a white child, about 3 years old, and as there is considerable trade between them and the Apaches, they think it may be that of Mrs. White, who was murdered by those Indians a year or two since. The Shawnees, it is said, will leave for the plains again in a few days, and as they now know a reward of \$1,000 is offered for the recovery of the child they will make every effort to get possession of her, and also of any other white children among them. These Indians report the discovery of gold on the Faux Washin, in the Indian Nation. The discovery is said to have been made by the Delawares, but it is not vouched for.

A BET OF \$125,000.—A singular wager has been laid in Spain between the Duke of Ossa, and the celebrated banker Salamanca. It is horse against railroad. The Duke bets that a horse shall beat the locomotive on the Madrid and Aranjuez Railroad, which is twenty-seven miles long! Several horses are to be employed, and are to be stationed thus: A jockey and a horse at the Toledo gate of Madrid, to ride the first league, and deliver a paper to the second, who is to be in readiness with another horse to ride another league, and so on. It is said that the Duke calculates each league may be done in seven minutes, making forty-nine minutes for the whole distance his horses will have to run. The high road on which the horses have to run is seven leagues in length. The wager is for a million of reals, \$125,000.

THE EGALITAIRES.—This is the title of a French colony which is being organized in Tazewell county, Va. The following account is given of them by the Winchester Virginian; and a marvelous one it is, especially that part which treats of their financial expectations: "They are to the present age what the Huguenots were to the Catholics in the time of the Inquisition—what the Catholics were to the Jewish hierarchy—what, in their turn, the Jews were to the heathen. "The Egalitaires occupy themselves with the practical side. They pay, jointly and individually, attention to the useful sciences, such as Medicine, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Physics, and Chemistry. Their colony will embrace not less than three thousand families in a year. After paying all expenses, they will add to the productive circulation no less than \$9,000,000 per year. "The Egalitaires support no useless profession. Their products are in common, their expenses are in common; they live in common. Their fundamental principle is equality in labor and in income. They now desire a loan of \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares. Each share of \$5 will realize a return of over \$1550 between 1853 and 1856."

LATER FROM RIO.—By the arrival last evening of the bark Black Squall, Capt. Codman from Rio de Janeiro, 2d of April, we have received dates to the 1st April. We learn from Capt. Codman that the Brazilian government seems now really serious in its endeavors to suppress the slave trade. Several of the dealers have been heavily fined, and one of the most prominent has been obliged to leave the country. It is declared to be piracy, and the captain of any vessel engaged in the trade is liable to be punished with death. If the government continues as firm as now in the attitude it has assumed, the slave trade will be speedily abolished, and that effectually.

The yellow fever was raging among the shipping, and prevailing to some extent on shore. The war was so much and so long talked of, between Brazil and the government of Rome, is likely to be as heretofore only one of words, though the Brazilians are fitting out or preparing to fit out, some men of war. The bark Alexina, in the port of Rio, was said to sail in a few days; the ship Henry in fifteen days.—New Orleans Dispatch, 17th.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, in an editorial, holds the following language respecting the Secretary of the Treasury: "Mr. Corwin has hardly been in office one year, and yet during that limited time he has accomplished very important results, the beneficial effects of which are felt and acknowledged by the country. He has succeeded in re-organizing his department in such a manner, without departing from any of the principles upon which the system of accountability was founded, as to ensure every person a just and sufficient share of attention, and the certainty of having his business properly and promptly despatched. An effort of this kind makes little parade before the public, and is attended with none of the apparatus which follows a declamatory display; but it is a large and valuable contribution to the advantage of the country, and its substantial interests, and he is a public benefactor, through whose instrumentality and industry such wise changes are perfected. This is a practical affair, and a practical people, and we want practical men in high places, men who will counsel the means by which prosperity is to be extended, and the reputation of the country is to be elevated."

"In our view, Mr. Corwin has done himself great credit in the administration of his office, and secured a reputation as a sound and sagacious statesman, that will endure as long as the fame which he had previously established of being among the brightest and most brilliant of American orators. The whole machinery of the Treasury department, in its diversified and detailed ramifications, seems to feel the energy of one controlling and active mind, and to turn upon one pivot. And all this is managed and conducted without any attempt to attract notice, or any of the usual appliances to excite agreeable comment. It is for such reasons as these that we feel the greater pleasure in offering our testimony as to the manner in which the public business is now carried on at Washington, in all that relates to the able, enlightened, and advantageous administration of Mr. Corwin's department."

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Correspondents of several American newspapers who have visited London, give glowing descriptions of the opening ceremonies of the great exhibition. All the principal nations of the earth were fully represented. The London Times of the 1st inst. the day on which the great exhibition opened, in its enthusiastic admiration broke forth in the following exclamation: "This is the first morning since the creation that all people have assembled from all parts of the world and done a common act. Happily, that act is an act of peace, of love, and religion."

The times of the 2d say: "There was yesterday witnessed the like of which has never happened before, and which, in the nature of things, can never be repeated. They who were so fortunate as to see it, hardly know what most to admire, or in what form to clothe the sense of wonder, and even of mystery, which struggled within them. The edifice, the treasures of nature and art collected therein, the assemblage, and the solemnity of the occasion, all conspired to suggest something even more than sense could span or imagination could attain. There were many there who were familiar with the magnificent spectacles; who had seen coronations, fetes and solemnities; but they had not seen anything to compare with this."

A REASON FOR ONE'S FAITH.

We learn from reliable sources, says the State Journal, that the Democracy at Washington have about concluded that they can unite upon Senator Douglas, of Illinois, as their candidate for President better than upon any other man. The reasons why are not all given openly, but the following from the Winchester (Va) Republican will have great force in certain quarters where strength is wanted: We commend the men to those Barnburning Democrats who could not go Cass in '48:

"Senator Douglas has unquestionably played a manly part in the National Councils, during the late excitement on the slave question. He has had pretty strong inducements to do so. He has found an excellent wife in the South, possessed of one hundred and fifty negroes, and very naturally is a friend of the Union. He cannot understand or appreciate the feelings and objects of northern agitators, and we hope to find him, upon all suitable occasions, giving rebukes in his own forcible and eloquent style to that branch of the Democratic party in Massachusetts who have joined in the election of Chas. Sumner—and also an occasional hit at the southern Democratic agitators who are laboring to destroy some of the 'bright prospects' now before the country."

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

The several black frosts which so effectually blasted all our prospects for fruit around Columbus, on the morning of the 2d inst., seems to have extended, through the entire south half of this State, and several Eastern States and west of us. The Cincinnati and Louisville papers contain accounts of its devastation in the orchards, gardens, and vineyards of those regions. It will be interesting to the readers of the Cultivator to learn what districts and localities have escaped this calamity. In our trip to Cleveland by railroad, we had up opportunity to examine fruit buds until we reached about thirty miles south of the Lake shore; here we found peaches but little injured, and apples none at all. The same is true at Cherlin, and we presume throughout Lorain county.

About Cleveland we made extensive examinations of fruit. The blossoms are some two weeks later than at Columbus, and owing to the influences of the lake, and a more cloudy state of the atmosphere, the frosts have been but slight. There is reason, therefore, to hope that the fruit crop in this portion of the State will be sufficient to furnish a supply to the distant regions. If so, it will prove a welcome harvest to the fruit growers of the lake shore.

The Wheat Crop, as far as we have seen, still looks well though not so bright or luxuriant color as a few weeks since, the cold and dry weather having checked its growth. Of course it is impossible to predict what the result will be, as the most critical time is immediately before harvest.—Cultivator.

Hueso's Printing Telegraph between Boston and New York, with all the apparatuses thereto belonging, is advertised for sale at auction in Boston, on the 28th inst.

FROM TEXAS—INDIAN FIGHT—SIX INDIANS KILLED.

We delay our paper in order to say before our readers the following letter, giving an account of a fight with the Indians by Lieut. Brady, of Capt. Wallace's company of Texas Rangers, which reflects great credit on that officer, and those under his command: HEADQUARTERS OF THE TEXAS, April 27.

Some eight days since an Indian trail was discovered about two miles from Capt. Wallace's camp. Lieut. Brady was dispatched in immediate pursuit, with a detachment of twenty men from Capt. Wallace's company of Texas Rangers. They struck the trail on the 17th; but it having been made two days previous, and a rain falling in the meantime, it was difficult to follow. The excellent judgment and perseverance of their guide, John Harriott, however, enabled them to keep on the track of the savages, and finally overtake them, which they did on the head waters of the Leona, the 24th ult., about one o'clock in the afternoon.

When within a short distance of the Indians, Lieut. Brady sent the guide, accompanied by one or two of his men, forward as spies and to reconnoiter. This advance guard had proceeded but a short distance, when they discovered the Indians cavalcade, about a half a mile distant, and reported accordingly. The Lieutenant then gave the necessary orders for attack, and placing himself a short distance in advance of the detachment, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the enemy, moved on to the attack. When within two or three hundred yards of the camp they were discovered by the Indians, who fired upon them.

Lieut. Brady then ordered a charge, which was obeyed with spirit and energy, and in a manner that could not have been surpassed by the best disciplined troops. The conflict lasted fifteen or twenty minutes, during which six Indians were killed and left on the field, and three more were supposed to be mortally wounded. But two escaped unhurt. Their cavalcade, numbering nineteen animals, baggage, shields, bows, arrows, and other implements were all captured. Among the Rangers not a man received a scratch.

FROM SALT LAKE.—Messrs. J. H. Kinkaid and a party arrived here yesterday in this city from the valley of the Salt Lake. They left Deseret on the 8th of April, and after two days travel, effected with great difficulty found themselves at the second mountain, surrounded by snow of very considerable depth. This impeded their journey, and was surmounted with great difficulty. The company consisted of six persons. They report having passed about 200 Cheyenne and Sioux Indians encamped at the crossing of the Snake River, on a war excursion and in pursuit of the Pawnees.

At Salt Lake business was dull. The spring crops were promising.

All the California trains met were getting along well—there being plenty of grass and fine grazing.

Most of the emigrants for Oregon, &c., have taken the Northern route—consequently they were not met by Mr. K. The Mormons have sent out two new colonies—one to the lower end of the basin, another into Lower California. The General Assembly, constituted by the Church, for the State of Deseret, had adjourned, having first transferred all their power and business to the new Territorial Government of Utah. Gov. Young was awaiting the arrival of the other territorial officers to organize the Government.—St. Louis Rep., May 26th.

A SETTLER'S COMPANY.

A number of enterprising and intelligent citizens of Allegheny are organizing a company to make a settlement in Iowa or Wisconsin. Their plan as we understand, is to select a site of eight hundred acres, lay out farm lots of seven acres, and a central town, in lots of comfortable size after retaining sufficient for public buildings, squares, &c. The number of members is limited to one hundred. They will be joint purchasers of the whole eight hundred acres, say at Government price; after the land is divided into the one hundred farm and one hundred town lots, &c., they will be put up at auction; members of the company will then be entitled to bid for the lots, according to their eligibility of position, and the excess of proceeds of the sale over the original cost of purchase, survey, &c., of the land, will be devoted to the improvement of the town, grading and paving of the streets, public buildings, &c. The aim is, and has so far been carried out, to induce persons of various trades and occupations to unite in the purchase and settlement. After the purchase and settlement are made, each purchaser is required to build a house on his portion of the ground. He may then either sell to a third party, or retain it as he pleases—the joint or company relation ceasing after the settlement is made.

We understand that the company is filling up rapidly, and three trustees will proceed in a few days to select a site for the settlement.—Pittsburgh Post.

BURNING OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.—The storm of Saturday, 17th ult., which was accompanied with considerable thunder and lightning, injured the telegraph wires below much. At Cincinnati and the other offices below, the wires were melted. At Mayville the wire which crosses the river was burned off, and some two or three miles, entirely destroyed. The operators managed to save the instruments in the offices from destruction.—Pittsburgh Tribune & Clipper.

NEW HOTELS.—Judge Spencer is erecting large and elegant new edifices for a Hotel, in this city, on the site of the old Cincinnati Hotel, corner of Broadway and the River Landing. The rear building, on Broadway and Yeatman, goes up this year. A new and very large first class Hotel is building on Broadway, New York. The front is to be of white marble, and the style intended to go far ahead of such old affairs as the Astor.—Cin. Gaz.

At one of the last balls which Louis Napoleon attended, we remarked a woman who was besieged by a Bavarian or German. She had been twice a widow, and never once a wife. She married once an officer of dragons, who quarrelled on his wedding day with a Captain of Hussars, on the subject of perfecting muskets in the Prussian service. A duel on the spot ensued and bride groom was killed. The widow next married a lawyer; at the bridal feast, the happy husband swallowed a cherry stone which choked him, and he expired between the beautiful bride and a bottle of Rhine wine. There are already many candidates for her favor.—Paris Cor. Wash. Union.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.

KOSUTH NOT TO BE RELEASED.—The New York Tribune translates the following from the Correspondence of the Proburg Zeitung, dated Para, April 2:

The Ministry has at length decided on the fate of the refugees. The Porte has accordingly declared that it assumes the obligation of retaining in custody Kosuth, his wife, Count Bathyni, Nocolaus, and Muziz Percezy, Asbath, Gyurman, Luley and Wsoosky, and make their fate dependant on further transactions with Austria. In order to effect the release of the others an official is to be despatched next week to Kahia, and superintend their surrender to the Turkish vessels, which will deliver them in the Dardanelles to an American or English ship of war. At the same time, those refugees whose banishment has been demanded by Austria, especially Dobocai and Vay, will be banished from this place. Austria has thus obtained nearly all she asked. The Russian ambassador must be less satisfied with the result of his mission, since no decision could be obtained for the banishment of Galkowski, on which he insisted. It is a curious fact that Gen. Apieck also, the great patron and friend of the refugees, should have to demand the banishment of the Frenchman Cheneil, who can only here from Geneva to receive the refugees into the great democratic league of nations.

The Augsburg Gazette gives another item upon this subject, dated Constantinople, 23d April. "The charge d'Affaires, ad interim, of the United States, received by the last French steamer, instructions to apprise the Divan that the frigate despatched by the American Government to receive the Hungarian refugees, would soon arrive; but that the Divan had not as yet come to any conclusion upon the subject of this communication."

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—A correspondent informs us that the late Major Davezac, when a passenger some years ago on board the packet ship Cambridge, from Liverpool to New York, related the following incident illustrative of the sharp shooting at the battle of New Orleans. He stated that, on the morning after the battle, twelve broiled robins were placed on the breakfast table, prepared for General Jackson and his suite, which had been shot, through the head, by one of the Kentucky Riflemen who had been in the conflict; he had fired thirteen times and missed hitting his bird, in the head, only once! This circumstance being soon known in the neighborhood, a certificate of the fact was requested, and of obtained of General Jackson and his aids, by the British officers, that, by such evidence, on their return to England, they might exhibit to their Government the character of the enemy at New Orleans.

CHOLERA ON THE RIVER.—As the warm weather advances, cases of Cholera on the river are on the increase, although they are not yet so frequent or numerous as to induce apprehensions of the epidemic during the summer. The Louisville Courier has the following Cholera news:

"The steamer Fanny Smith on her late trip from New Orleans, had 2 fatal cases on deck. They were colicabombs. On the steamer North River, from St. Louis, there were quite a number of attacks, all of which yielded to medicine, and the steamer John Swasey received several passengers of the Pride of the West, at Cairo, who were in the last stages of the disease. The Pride of the West was full of deck passengers, on their way from New Orleans, and 14 of their number had died up to the time of the boat reaching Cairo. We learn from a gentleman from Memphis, that there had been three deaths by cholera at Desert, a small place on White river, in Arkansas.

Our city continues exempt from the scourge, and by due precaution, it may continue so. A fatal case, however, was reported to have occurred on Saturday.—Cin. Atlas.

THE HORSE MARKET.—Cincinnati has of late years become the greatest horse market in the world. It is the point at which horsemen and drovers from all regions concentrate for the collection of their stock. The Mexican War drained the country of an immense number, which have never found their way back to the States. This may account for the present extravagant prices at which the animal is raising in this market. Within the last six months they have advanced full forty per cent in value. The demand at this moment is unusually great, and the supply inadequate. Horses that would have been sold six months ago for \$80 and \$100 now readily command \$150.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—Africa has never been propitious to European settlement or colonization, but quite the contrary. The last founded state of the Anglo-American Union, of a few years' growth, is alone, at this moment, worth more than all that has been effected by the European race in Africa in two and twenty centuries.—London Examiner.

The London Times concludes an article on the United States with this language—"Professing as we do an interest in their welfare, second only to that which we feel in the welfare of the British empire, we confidently hope that no divisions of interests or opinion between North and South will ever reach the disastrous consummation of a dissolution of their Union."

A verdict of \$10,000 was rendered in the Court of Common Pleas, N. York, a few days since, against Edward L. Sedziesky, in favor of Geo. L. Sherp, whose wife was seduced by Sedziesky. It appeared on evidence that he had lived together as man and wife during Sherp's absence in Europe. As the pair lived together willingly, and by mutual agreement, we would suggest that a little punishment be awarded to the woman, also.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WHEAT.—The Wheat in the centre and southern portion of the State is most seriously injured by the late frosts; especially the early snow. Thousands of acres may be seen, red at top, yellow at bottom, and wholly suspended in its growth. It has commenced sprouting from the root, and will throw up new heads probably if the weather should be favorable, and make perhaps a half crop, but not of perfect grain. Late snow wheat promises well.—Ohio Statesman.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, June 3. The North America, with Charges dates of 24th, arrived last night. She brings over 400 passengers, and \$800,000 in gold dust. Our advices are from San Francisco to the 1st of May. The Falcon had not arrived when the North America left Charges. The mining intelligence is of the most gratifying character. The Whigs carried the election in San Francisco. Rumors not credited, are afloat, that a secret expedition is on foot to take possession of Lower California.

Two Legislatures passed a law exempting homesteads, and fixing ten per cent. as the legal rate of interest. The body adjourned on the 30th of April.

Business is much improved, and prospects are recovering.

SECOND DESPATCH.

New York, June 3. The steamer Union brought 200 passengers, and \$150,000 in gold dust. The Oregon 75 passengers and \$800,000 in gold dust, and the Republic 200 passengers and \$1,000,000 in gold dust, in all \$2,050,000 besides what was in the hands of passengers, probably \$1,000,000.

At Gorgona Miller's Hotel was struck with lightning and one man killed.

The wet season had set in two weeks earlier than usual.

Some 300 passengers were waiting at Charges for the Falcon to New Orleans. The passengers of the Gold Hunter were not allowed to land at Tehuantepec.

A severe earthquake occurred at Valparaiso.

The miners in California were reaping a rich harvest. Considerable progress has been made by the Commissioners in forming a treaty with the Indians, though the latter still continue their depredations in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

There has been much snow in the mountains and several are reported to have lost their lives.

The prospects for good crops are favorable, and the confidence of citizens in the future progress of the State is unabated.

The Sacramento Transcript has detailed accounts from the mines. The Georgetown diggings were paying well; some 300 persons were at work averaging \$3 to \$16 per day. There are some 7 or 800 miners in Todd Valley who are doing well.

The Stockton Times gives some interesting accounts of the discovery of rich quartz veins in the Southern mines. The editors state that it has been satisfactorily established that the quartz vein will eventually form an inexhaustible mine of wealth to the country.

The Marysle Herald says notice of the miners are making less than an ounce a day.

Quite a number of cases of lynching have occurred. Two brothers named Wm. and John McMurry, were hung by the populace, at Mokena, on the 9th of April.

Among the deaths in California was Andrew McIlvaine of Pittsburgh, and Michael Conn of Indiana.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

New York, June 2, P. M.

The steamship Washington, from Southampton, with Liverpool dates to May 21st, arrived this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

She brings 152 passengers. The Humboldt arrived at Cowes on the 6th of May.—The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 17th. The propeller Lafayette, fourteen days out, was spoken on the 26th May.

Morris Dougle, of Springfield, Ill., a passenger on board the Washington, died on the passage.

ENGLAND.

The Great Exhibition continued attractive as ever. The receipts averaged \$1500 daily. It is proposed to devote the proceeds of the Exhibition to educational purposes.

FRANCE.

The opposition of the Legislature to Louis Napoleon, has excited much attention in Paris. The general news from France is pacific and favorable.

BELGIUM.

The ministry have suffered a defeat, and have tendered their resignation.

SPAIN.

The ministry have gained strength by the late election.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A royal amnesty has been granted at Copenhagen to all persons engaged in the late revolt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer Pacific arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

In the English House of Lords the property tax bill had passed through the committee.

M. Thiers had declared himself in favor of a Republic.

Letters from Rome state that a league is about to be formed by Rome, Naples, Tuscany and Piedmont, with a view to induce the evacuation of the Roman capital by the French.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, May 21. A favorable change has occurred in the cotton market, with sales on the 19th and 20th of 12,000 bales. Advices from the manufacturing districts are more favorable. The corn market is much better, and has an advancing tendency. Flour is firmer. Sugars and coffee heavy. Teas dull. Money market steady and firm.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1861.

The outward passage of the Pacific was the quickest ever made, having been accomplished in 9 days 10 hours and 25 minutes. The upward tendency in the corn market continued. English Grain advanced 8d to 1s per qr. Flour firm.

The Queen gave a grand State Ball at Buckingham Palace on the 10th. A grand banquet was given on the 20th, at Foreign Commissioners.

The receipts at the exhibition on the 20th were 18,500 dollars.

The Ministers had a majority of 216, 241, and 213 in the House of Commons, on the Ecclesiastical Bill.

There is little news from France. The same questions are still discussed with some spirit. The Government received dispatches of the revolt of a part of a regiment of the line, in the department of Jura. The meeting was confined to two companies, which were speedily disarmed and order was restored.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, May 16th, states that nearly all the election returns have been received, and nearly forty Progressionists are elected.

The Government has considerable majority over the union opposition of the Progressionists and ultra Moderators.

PORTUGAL.

Marshall Saldana has not quitted Oporto, nor yet formed a Ministry. Considerable agitation was observed on the sailing of the Capannello on the 12th.

BELGIUM.

All the Belgium Ministers have resigned. The ground assigned for this step is the adoption of certain amendments of the opposition to the bill on the right of inheritance.

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Hamburg state